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A View of Valyaunce.

Describing the famous
feates, and Martiall exploites of two
most mightie nations, the Romaines
and the Carthaginians, for the
conquest and possession of
Spayne.

Translated out of an aun-
cient Recorde of Antiquitie, writ-
ten by Rutilius Rufus, a Romaine
Gentleman, and a Capitaine
of charge under Scipio, in the
same Warres.

VERY DELIGHTFVLL
to reade, and neuer before this
time publyshed.

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Imprinted at London, by
Thomas East. 1580.
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VERY DELIGHTFUL
to read, and never before
seen in this

Printed at L. 1. 1. 1.
Thomas Bar. 1880

1880

To the Right worship-
full, Sir Henry Lee, Knight, Mai-
ster of the Armarie, and Leasb, vnto his
most excellent Maiestie.



Ir, if I were to yeeld a
reason of my present
presumption for thus
boldly offering vnto
your worshipful view
this little hystoricall
Abridgemēt of Martiall exploits, by
sundrye most famous warriours and
renowmed Capitaines long since at-
chieued: I thinke besides many other
allegations, I might aunswere, & that
iustly, (wherein also I am perswaded,
that the general consent of your Cou-
trei, wil ioine in opiniō with me) that
the title of the book, bearing the name
of *Valyaunce*, & the matter or argu-
ment therein comprised, entreating of
warlike affaires, & knightly prowesse,
doth (as it were) by peculiar choise chal-
lenge your fauourable patronage. For,
omitting the large Seas of your sundry
other deserued commēdations & prai-
ses, which I know (such is your Chri-

A.ij.

stian

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

istian modestie) you loue not to heare
to your own face emblazed, & which I
am far vnmeete, & vnable fully to de-
cipher: what inuincible courage in the
cause and quartell of your Prince and
Country harboureth within your vn-
daunted breast: what dexteritie, with
shocke and lance followeth your vi-
gorous arme: what prompt readinesse
and alacritie to march against the eni-
mie hath appered in you abroad: what
courtesie, affabilitie, bountie, & heroi-
call generositie at home: both Countie
resoundeth, & Country plausibly at-
testifieth. According where-vnto, I
know, I need not to dwel vpo any cu-
rious fute. vnto your Worship for the
cheereful acceptaunce heere-off: but
rest very assured of your accustomed
goodnesse: wherein I beseech the Al-
mightie long to continue you, with
dayly increase of the same.

*At Butley
in Cheshyre, the 20. of June. 1680.*

Your Worships humble,

Thomas Newton.

To the Reader.

What gaine groweth to studious Readers by diligent perusing of Hystories, as there is none (I thinke) so insensate who feeleth not: so, after so many worthy clerkes whiohe haue from tyme to tyme displayed the profite, the pleasure, the vse, yea the necessitie thereof, I deeme labour needesse, and perswasion superfluous. Whely by the way, and euen at a worde, it may suffice to say, that by the benefite hereof, the practises & pollices, the drifts & dealings, y aduancements and calamities, the victories & ouerthrowes, the welfare & decay, the alteration and continuance, the good state and the badde, alwel of great Monarchies, kingdoms, States, & Seignories, as of the affaires of priuate persons, and inferiour subiects are manifestly layd open vnto the persfite view of our eyes, and without the leauell of any daunger plainly discovered & presented vnto our cōsiderations. For they, without either feare or fauour; affectiō

To the Reader.

of parcialitie, doe effectuallie describe
vnto vs the order and meanes howe
Comen weales begā, how they grew,
how they continued, howe they flouri-
shed, and how they fall into decay and
finall declination: what wayes ad-
uanced their honour, what wennes
and disgraces emblemished their esti-
mation, and what disorders eclypsed
their maiesties: howe worthy persons
for their worthy seruice haue bene
worthelp inuested with titles of ho-
nour: and howe drouisie dzones and car-
pet capitaines, lulled in the cradle of
ease, and dandled in the lappe of sen-
suall securitie, haue in the ende con-
dignely had their memoyses obscure-
ly raked, and buried with their bodies
in the pitte of Obliuion. Finallie, how
vertue hath bene notablie rewarded,
and vice shamefully reproached. All
which be good inducements, to trayne
our mindes to the due consideration
of their ends: and may serue for readie
directions (as it were) with the finger
to poynt vs to the embracing of hone-
stie, and meanes to terrifie vs from
pur-

To the Reader.

pursuing of losnesse and villanie.
To this ende doe all hystories gener-
rallye tende: and to this effecte af-
foordeth this little Booke, plentifull
store & varietie of delectable matter:
and the same so compendiously cou-
ched together, & within a small roome
it caryeth as great substance of memo-
rable actes, and venturous exploytes,
as many(perhappes) that beare a big-
ger volume, and bzagge it out with a
loftier countenance. Among other prai-
ses worthily due vnto it, this(surely)
is none of the least, that it is a Monu-
ment of great antiquitie, and nowe of
late by a studious Gentleman of this
our countrey in his trauelle into
Italye there happilye founde, and by
him sensiblye translated. The copie
whereof, being vnto mee (vpon trust)
long agoe committed to peruse, and
my symple aduise therein required, I
coude doe no lesse, at the request of
my friende, but both peruse the booke,
conferre the matter with other Hysto-
riographers, enlighten it with some
needefull marginall Notes, and finally

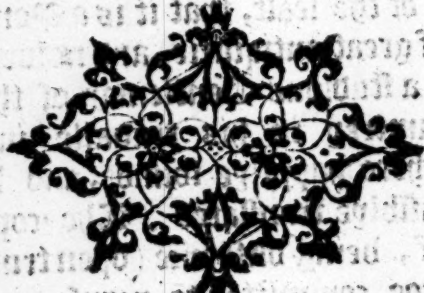
To the Reader.

With the glaunce of my poore pen, com-
mende the same, as a new found treas-
sure vnto thy curteous consideration.
Friendly therfore, and thankfully ac-
cept it, that the paines here-in taken
and susteyned in thy behalfe,

may be thought well be-

showed. Farewell.

Thomas Newton.



THE VIEW OF

Valyaunce.



The auncient name of Spayne, was sometime called Hiberia: A prouince of such largesse, as hath bene thought incredible.

Containing by the olde accompt. xij. C. L. miles. as wel in length as bredth. It hath the same Confiners, that it hath euer had, v^z. y^e Pyrenæi Mountains to the North Ocean, and the Tyrrhene Sea, to the Pillours of Hercules.

The first inhabitaunce of it is diuers, as of al Countreyes: of the which to make much adoe, I doe not intend: sauing y^e I will not omit, how y^e the Phoenicians traded Merchandise and toke vp place of habitation ther, & that Arganthonius King of Tartesso, gaue certeine Grecians that came to visite him, conuenient grounde to dwell in.

Which king, as stories telleth vs, liued an C. L. yeares. This Region so rich & abundant, the Carthaginians, coueted to possesse before the Romanes, and

After some
hee liued
but .120.
and after
some 300.
yeares.

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bered them so continually that the Romans wer called of one part to giue them ayde. Amilcar of Carthage, surnamed Barcha, was the first y^e did any great feat in Spayne, who being accused at home for his doings abroad, and afrayd to come to aunswere, immediately after the warre of Africa, which was caused of his vntruth, not keeping promise with y^e souldiours, y^e serued him in Sicily, he went with his armie into Spayne, & spoyled y^e country which had not offended. Wherefore the Lords and princes of Hiberia, confedered together, & slew him after this sort. In y^e front of their host, they had placed certeine carres of woode, which went afoze, & they followed in order. The Carthaginians not knowing what they ment, made a laughter at y^e matter: but when they began to buckle, y^e Hiberians set the carres a fire, which made the Dr^een so in rage, y^e they dzone vpon y^e Africans, & brake their battaile, by which occasion, the Spaniards killed many of them, wth their Capitaine Amilcar. But the Carthaginians finding a sweetenes

in

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in Spaine, sent an other armie thether,
 & made Asdrubal sonne in law to Bar-
 cha, General of y^e same, & made Anni-
 bal, his brother in law, his liuetenant,
 which afterward atchieued, so great
 a fame of Chualrye. And these two,
 won all the country vnto y^e riuer Ibe-
 rus, wheroff it had the name, and diui-
 deth it in the midst. The Saguntines,
 a generation descended of the Zacyn-
 thians, inhabited in y^e midst of y^e moun-
 taines, & the Riner, with certein other
 people of Grecia. These being afrayde
 of y^e Carthaginians power, sent foure
 Ambassadours to Rome to haue their
 help. The Senate sent their Oratores
 to Carthage, wher it was concluded, y^e
 the confine of y^e Carthaginians domini-
 on in Spayne, should be the riuer Ibe-
 rus, & that y^e Romans should not passe
 the hether side of the same, nor y^e Car-
 thaginians goe beyond it, & that y^e Sa-
 guntines & other Greeke people should
 remaine free.

Shortly after this agræmēt, Asdrubal
 was slain of a slave, y^e reuēged y^e death
 of his master, whom y^e same Asdrubal

Ther were
 sundry of
 this name
 vwhereoff
 one vvas
 naturall
 brother to
 Annibal.

The Za-
 cynthians
 builded Sa-
 gunt.

Asdrubal
 slain by
 a slave.

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to reuenge
the death of
his master.

The inward
grudge and
old malice
of Annibal
toward the
Romaines.

had cruelly murdered. And the armie ther, made yong Annibal Barchia their General, of whom they had conceiued great hope. This Annibal had a priuie malyce against the Romaines, being therto incensed of his father when he was a childe, and made to sweare upon the Altar of the burning Sacrifice, that he should be perpetuall enemy to the Romaines. He thought long to picke a quarrell against them, & perswaded the Torboletanes, neighbours to the Saguntines, to come vnto him and complaine of iniuries y they should doe them.

They did so, and he sent their Ambassadors to Carthage, & with priuie letters procured his friends to fall out with y Romaines, which thing taking place, he caused the Torboletanes, once againe to come vnto him, & complaine of y Saguntines, in y which they also obeyed him. He, vppon this pretence, sent to the Saguntines, that they should appoint xv. discrete men to treat of this controuersie: whom being come to his presence, he commaunded to shew their

their matter : they aunswered , they would leaue that, to the iudgement of the Senate of Rome.

Annibal made no more words, but the same night passed the Riuer with all his Campe, and spoyled the countrey even to the walls of Sagunt, and after layd siege to the cittie . The Saguntines sent for ayde to the Romains, who after their manner, sent Ambassadors to Annibal, to record vnto him the chapters of accorde. When they were come into Spayne, he sent them word, they shold come no nigher him, wherfore they wēt to Carthage, wher they had but small enterainment.

Sagunt besieged.

And so with the debating of the matter, and deferring to send help in time, the poore Saguntines were driuen to extreame desperation . For Annibal helde them so streight , that they had oppression of famine, and all kinde of lacke . Wherefore intending to dye valyauntlye , they brought all their corne into the market place, and corrupted it , and then issued out in the night and assaulted the watche of the

B.iii.

Campe,

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Valiaunt
stomacks of
the Saguntines,

Sagunt conquered.

Open d. f.
aunce be-
syene
Rome and
Carthage.

Campe, and killed many of their enemies, and in the ende they were all slaine. Which when y women in the towne perceiued, some lepte from the top of their houses, some choked themselves, some killed first their children, and then they followed, and this ende had this noble and rich citie of Sagunt. Annibal entred the citie, & in it planted inhabitaunts of his own country, and named it Carthage Spartagena. The Romaines were much abashed at the losse of this citie, and sent Ambassadors to Carthage, to haue Annibal deliuered vnto them, as a breaker of league and accord. The Carthaginians, made lyght of them, and dalyed at the matter: Wherefore the Romaine Ambassadors, toke vp a quarter of his golwne, and folded it together, saying: In this lappe I haue peace and warre, chuse which you wil. Pay (quoth they) offer which thou lyst, I offer warre, (quoth he,) and we take it (quoth they) And vpon the same, they wrote to Annibal y he shold range ouer al Spaine, sparing no countrey, & so he did, & either

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ther by faire meanes oz foule, brought
it to his deuotion.

Now had Annibal that he would
haue, all whose desire was to invade
Italy, & prepared for it accordingly, al-
lying himselfe with the French-men,
and leauing his brother Asdrubal in
Spaine. The Romaines who thought y^e
warre would be hottest in Spayne &
Africke, sent their power thether, not
once thinking, that the Carthaginians
would haue come into Italy. Tiberius
Sempronius Longus took his voyage
into Africke, with C. lxx. ships, & two
Legions. And Publius Cornelius Sci-
pio came into Spayne, with. lx. ships,
& p. footemen, and vii. C. horsemen,
and his Brother Gneus Cornelius
Scipio was his Lieutenant. Publius
by the waye vnderstode of the De-
chaunts of Marfilios, that Annibal
was passed the Alpes: Wherefore he
fearing that the Italians should bee ta-
ken napping, left the gouernment of
the Armie to his brother, and with
one Galley, went into Tuscaine, to
make preparation against Annibal.

B. iiii,

After

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After a while this Publius, retourned into Spayne as Vice-generall, & with his brother kept warre with Asdrubal.

Called new
Barbarie.

It chaunced that Siphax King of Numidia, made such inuasion vpon the Carthaginians, y^e they sent for Asdrubal & a part of his armie to come home, in whose absence, y^e ii. Scipioes by their pollycie, got wonderfully in Spayne. Wherefore when the Carthaginians wer accorded wth Siphax, they sent againe Asdrubal into Spayne, wth moe men, and two newe Capitaines, Mago & Asdrubal Gisgo: after whose retourne, the Romaines had inough to doe, and yet seemed to haue the better hande.

Publius
Cornelius
Scipio and
his brother
slaine with
too much
hardnesse.

When they wer in winter campe, newes came to Publius Scipio, y^e Asdrubal was comming toward him: he went with a few men to espye his doing, and being some what too hardye, was caught in a frayne, and he and all his men slaine.

His brother vnderstanding the fray, and not knowing the chaunce, came forth

forth with his light horsemen to ayde him, but þe Carthaginians encountred him with such a multitude, þe he was driuen into a Tower, and there, with all his men destroyed. Thus perished these two worthy Capitaines, men of noble courage.

This was heauy tidings at Rome, and by and by Marcellus and Claudius were sent into Spayne, with .ii. M. horse, x. M. men, & a pay, & money conuenient. They did no great good there, insomuch as the Carthaginians encroached so farre as the Mountaines.

The Romans wer in great agony, for if they shold haue giuen ouer Spayne, they looked for double warre in Italy, & yet had they so much adoe at home, þe they could spare no power abroad: notwithstanding to auoyd the worst, they appoynted a daye for the creation of a fit Capitaine into Spayne.

There was no man woulde take the matter in hande, till Cornelius Scipio sonne to Publius that was slayne in Spayne, being scarcely .xxiii. yeare of

A patterne
of a most

A. v.

age,

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valiant to
wardly &
victorious
Capitaine.

age stood vp, & lamenting the death of his father & vnckle, whose reuengement he said, appertained to him, spake with such vehementie, as a man rapte of God, insomuch that the people were wonderfully glad of him, & chose him Capitaine generall into Spayne. But the auntient fathers sayd, he was too rash, & too great an anauntour, & doubted of his proceedings. Wherefore he came again, & spake as he did before, & yet (he sayd) he would be loth, his youth should be any let to y^e maiestie of the People of Rome; therefore if any man would take the enterprize in hand, he would willingly giue place, but for all their words, ther was no man would take the thing vpon him, but he, and so there were appointed 1. M. men, 6. C. horse, and 11. bitt. long shippes, no more could be spared for feare of Annibal. When he was come into Spayne, he instructed his men & purged the hoast, and spake with such vehementie vnto them, that he was thought to be sent of god, which opinio whē he knew, he confirmed it by his polytique deuices, and

and pretended to doe all things by diuine inspiration. When he had learned that the enemies were encamped in diuers places, and that Mago was at Sagunt, now called new Carthage, with x. M. men, he determined to giue the first onset there, as well for y^e small number, as for y^e comoditie of y^e place, without the which, y^e Romaines shold haue but hard landing in Spayne. He toke his iourney befoze night, & in the morning was at Carthage, & immediately layd his siege and entrenched it, whereat the Carthaginians were astonished. The next day he intended to assault it, and appointed scaling ladders and engines for euery part, except one, where the wall was low and not warded, being defended with a standing water and the Sea.

When all things were furnished, and the ships at the mouth of the port, befoze day he commaunded his souldiours in part, to giue the assault from the engines to annoy them aboue, and in part with other engines for y^e purpose to batter the wall beneath.

Mago

For he vsed many times to go into the Tēple alone and to shut the dore after him and therevppon vvasthoght to haue conference with Iuppiter. Numanda besieged & vppone by Scipio.

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Mago had appointed his men likewise, partly to break out at the gates & to fight beneath with their swords, because it was too narrow for the pikes, and partly with stones, & fire, and other deuises to defende from the wall. Ther was an hote assault, ther was no courage vnshewed, there was no deuice to seeke. The Romaines that stood at the batterie beneath, wer sore handeled of them that issued out with short weapons: but they whose harts euen encrease in daunger, so manfully behaued themselves, & they droue the enemie in. They that defended the Battlements, began also to shrink, so that the Romaines began to take holde with their scaling ladders: But they that had fought without, mounted the wals, & repulsd the Romaines very valyauntly. Scipio did the office of a good Capitaine, encouraging his Souldiours, and continuing the fight, till y^e time came y^e he had appoynted, & made no man priue. At middaye the water that was on one side of y^e wal, was so low, that a man might wade ouer

Secrecie &
wise dealing in a
polytique

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ouer by the mid-legge. Wherefore he
tooke the occasion, and cryed vnto the:
Now is the time (valyaunt souldiours)
now is y^e time, wherein God hath ap-
pointed you to winne this cittie. The
Sea and the fresh water maketh you
way, bring your ladders, follow me,
and all is yours. He tooke a ladder, &
entred the water, and his band of men
followed, he was the first that set the
scale to the wall to haue gone vp, but
certeine of his Card and other stayed
him, whiles the Souldiours brought
their ladders and scaled. Reliefe came
vnto this side, with great tumulte on
euery parte, and the fight continued
long and sharpe, till at length the vic-
tory was the Romaines, who first got
certeine lyttle Towers, vpon y^e which
Scipio made the Flutes & the Drums
to goe, to encourage the rest of the
Romaines: at the which sight, some of
the Citie fledde, as all had bene take,
and some abode by it manfully, til cer-
teine of the Romaines lept downe and
opened y^e gates to Scipio, who entred
with all his armie: & then euery man
fledde

General of
great force

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fledde, some this way, some that way. Mago with a good band a while kept the Market place, & after his men wer slaine, & he could not holde out, he fled with a few into the Castle, where, for lacke of all things, he yelded shortlye after. When Scipio had taken this, so rich & mightie a cittie in one day, & the iiii. after his coming into Spayne, euery man thought him to do all things rather by diuine inspiratiō, thā by mā's policie, which opinion, he all his life maintained, by such means as he vsed, which was many times, to enter alone into y^e high Tēple of Rome in y^e Capitol, & to shut y^e doores to him, as though God had ther taught him his lesson. Wherefore in Triamphes al other Images are takē out of y^e Cōmon place, but y^e Image of Scipio is takē out of y^e Capitol. Whē he had got this citie, which shold be as a receipt & munitiō as wel in peace as in warre, he sacrificed to god, praised his host, & recōforted y^e inhabitants, recording to thē the memorie of his auncestors. The riches of y^e Citie was infinit, for ther was aboute

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3

aboundaunce, & great store of armure,
artillerie both for y^e land & sea, vittaille
& corne, 30000 golde, & siluer, coined &
vncoyned, the pledges & prisoners of
Spayne, & all other things afoze taken
fro y^e Romaines. The prisoners he set
free, to win frienship of their coutries.

He most bountifully rewarded him, y^e
first boldly scaled the wall, & halfe so
much to y^e second, & ratably to y^e rest.
Al y^e precious things he sent to Rome,
wher sacrifice was made iij. dayes to-
gether. Now began y^e Carthaginians &
al Spayne to treble at y^e feate of this
Scipio, as a thing passing man his rea-
son. Immediately vpon y^e fame of this
victory, a countrey in Spayne called Be-
tica toke y^e Romaines part, & Mago one
of the contrary Capitaines inuaded
that Region. Scipio hearing thereof,
made speede thether-wards, and with
little labour, enforced him to forsake
the ground.

Asdrubal, Mago & Massimissa, vnited
their forces together, & Scipio toke his
place a mile off, or little more. They
had in their campe aboue. lxx. M. men, &
v. M.

A vworthy
vvarrior to
encourage
his souldis-
ors rewar-
deth ech ac-
cording to
their valy-
ant seruice.

Vvhich is
nowv the
countrey of
Granada.

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b. M. hozsmen, with. xxxvi. Elephants.
Scipio had not the thirde part, & ther-
foze durst not come to fight, but spent
the time in skirmishing. And when
he saw his vittailles fayled him, and
thought it repzoeh to depart, he made
sacrifice, and assembled the souldiozs
in conuenient place to be heard, and
with countenaunce chaunged, lyke a
man inspired of God, he told them that
his accustomed Angell had appeared
vnto him, and giuen him courage to
fight, forasmuch, as victozy did rather
consist in the ayde of God, then in the
number of men. And that they might
belæue him the better, he caused
the Maisters of the Ceremonies and
sacrifices, to report what they saw in
the same. And whiles he was about
this matter, behold a number of birds,
came flying ouer him, which beeing
wont to be taken for a luckie token,
he did not let it passe, but tourned his
body and sight toward their flight, and
as a man in furie, cryed to the armie
to behold this token of victozy. At the
sight whereoff, euerye man tourned
himselfe,

himselfe as he did, and required that they might go fight: When he perceiued his deuise to take place, he said he would follow the signes of heauen, and ordered his men for the battaile. And when the souldiours had taken repast, he committed the horsemen to Sillanus, and the footemen to Lalius, and Martius.

A wise capitaine letteth no occasion slip, that may a little wayes further his affaires.

When the Capitaines of the enemies sawe this sodaine assault, they armed themselues with great confusion, hauing yet taken no repast. The onset was giuen on both partes at once, as well by the horsemen as footemen. The Numidians that were there with Mafsimilla used to come fearfully vpon their enemies, & spende their Darts, and then retyze, & when they had a while fled, they would returne as fearfully againe. Scipio had deuised that the Romaines should follow the so neare with speare in rest, that their launching toles should stand them in little steede. And so they had & woꝛk in that fight, but the footemen of the Romaines were so ouerlayd with

C. the

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the multitude of the others, that all the day they had the worst, although Scipio neuer ceased to encourage & refresh them, til at the last he left his horse & taking a tergate from a soldier, leapt into y^e midst of them & cryed, now Romaines helpe your capitaine, help your Scipio in this danger, at the which, partly for shame, & partly for feare of their capitaine they thrust vpon the enemies wth such violence, y^e they coulde not endure their force, for y^e they were with long fighting & lack of sustenance very faint, being now neigh night, & hauing eaten nothing all y^e day. This was y^e battail at Cerbona. After y^e victory was a great while doubtfull, of y^e Romaines viii. C. and of the Carthaginians x. M. five C. were slaine. After this losse, the Carthaginians retyled more & more, til Scipio droue the to a place, wher they were conueniently strong, & had reliefe of all things: wherefore Scipio left Sillanus to beleage them, & he himself went further into Spaine. Sillanus did so wel wth his enemies, that they recoiled til, till they came to the streit

Battaile of
Cerbona.

treid, & passed ouer to Gades. Annibal had set for his brother Asdrubal, y^e was prouiding me at North Spaine, to come to him into Italy: And because he would deceiue Scipio, he took his way Northerly by y^e mountaines Hyrenxi. In this meane time Liuius was come fro Rome, to succed Scipio & told him y^e the Senate minded to send him into Affrica against Carthage, which enterprize he had long desired, & was glad of it. He sent Lelio into Barbaria to Siphax wth many giftes, requesting him of aliance, if hee came into Affrick, for y^e former loue y^e had bene wth him & his auncesters, Siphax promised so to be, receiuing y^e giftes, & sent likewise to Scipio. When the Carthaginians vnderstode this, they also made out Asdrubal to Siphax to require him of confederacie: whiche whē Scipio heard, he thought to prevent him, & wth two Gallies, sailed to Barbary: whē he was coming y^e galies of Carthage, y^e were before him lay in wait for him, but by y^e benifite of the wynd he escaped, & got y^e port. Siphax gaue gentle entertainmēt to the both,

The ven-
erous enter-
prise of
Scipio.

The view of Valyaunce.

and priuely cōcluded leage with Scipio, and sent him away: The Carthaginians had laide foꝛ him againe, but yet by good fortune he againe escaped. A number of the inhabitants beyond the ryuer, called Celtiberians, were in Campe with Hanno, whom Martius dꝛone to such a strait, that they were forced to send him messēgers to treat of accord: he had them first deliuer their Captaine, and the fugitiues & then expounde their message: they tooke their captaine & the fugitiues, & brought thē to Martius: he required also the prisoners, & they brought thē: then he commaunded them to deliuer him their mony, and come downe to the plaine, foꝛ it was not mēte that they whiche selued foꝛ pardon, shoulde kēpe a place of strength.

When they were come downe, he saide vnto them, Although yee haue deserued to die, hauing forsaken your countrey that obeyeth vs, and serued our enemies, yet I am content to let you all goe safe, if you wil leaue your armour. At the whiche word,

Now cal-
led Biskay.

word, they were so agreed, that they
 cryed out and said, they would rather
 die then so to doe, whereupon began
 a cruell fight, in the which the halfe
 of the Celtiberians were manfullye
 slaine. Sillanus went to receiue a citie
 called Castace, but whē he came there
 he was repulſed, wherof he ſent word
 to Scipio, who made readie to come
 vnto it, and by the way assaulted the
 Citie of Illiturgo: This citie when
 the Scipiones were aliue, was friend
 to the Romaines, but after their death
 plaied a traiterous part, and deliue-
 red the Romaines, to the Carthagini-
 ans. Scipio remembred this iniurie, &
 in foure houres deſtroyed it, and al-
 though he were wounded in the neck,
 yet he gaue not ouer til he had ꝑ vic-
 toꝝ: wherfoꝝ the ſouldiers without
 any cōmandement, deſpiſing al ſpoile,
 killed men, women, & childꝛē, & laid ꝑ
 city to the ground. Being come to Ca-
 ſtace he Marſhalled his camp in iii. ſe-
 ueral places, & refrained from fight, to
 ſee what they would do. The citizēſ
 renouncing ꝑ garriſon of the Carthagi-

Illiturgo
 vterly ras-
 zed, and all
 the inhaby-
 tantes
 ſlaine.

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nians, deliuered the citie to the Ro-
maines, where Scipio left a man of
their owne, to gouerne it. Ther was
a citie called Astapa, which had conti-
nued in faith with y^e Carthaginians, &
was beleiged of Martius. They of the
citie considering, that if they were
taken, they shoulde be sold as slaues,
caused al their ritches & substance, to
be brought into the market place, &
layde a sticke of woode about it, & set
their wiues & children vpon it. Then
did they choose fifty of their best men,
and bound them by othe, that if their
citie were taken, they should first kill
their wiues & children, & than them-
selues, hauing first set al on fire: when
they had called y^e Gods into witnesse
of their purpose, they came out & assal-
ted Martius y^e looked for nothing lesse,
& at the first brunt put y^e light horse-
men to flight: the battaile of footmē
made resistance & fought it out. Tho
Astapians shewed great prowesse, &
though they were inferiour in nūber,
yet were they nothing inferiour in
valour: And being deuoid of hope,
fought

Desperate
& inuinci-
ble courage
of the Asia-
pians.

fought without stop, till they were all killed. Whē þ fiftie of the towne perceived þ, they dispatched the women & the children, & set the woode a fire, and killed themselves. Martius, had their noble hearts in admiration, and refrained from ruine of their houses.

It chaunced that Scipio fell sicke, and left the charge of all the campe to Martius, wherefoze such soldidours as had spent their gaines vpon pleasure, and thought they were not sufficiently rewarded, and that Scipio did attribute their trauailes to his gloze, were not content but rebelled against Martius. They caued by themselves, they made their owne captains and gouernours, they promised all things, & sware to hold together. Many of þ coutry took their part, & Mago sent money to them, to allure the to their sides. They alwayes took the money, abode stil together. Scipio wrote his letters to them that were occasiō of this mutinie, excusing the matter & saying, þ his sicknes had been cause, why he had not condignly rewarded

Mutinie of
Souldiours
against
their capitaine.

Discipline
and pollicy
of a noble
capitaine.

The view of Valyaunce.

them according to their deserts, and y^e he would do it immediatly vpon his recouerye. Some of them with faire words he caused to be entreated, and generally wrote to them all, to leaue their opinion, and come to him to receiue their reliefe: some had y^e letters in suspect, and some thought good to giue credite, and so by accorde they went toward Carthage. When Scipio vnderstode their comming, he commaunded the chiefe Gentlemen to accompany them, that were the Capitaines of the ryot, and vnder presence of entertainment, to haue them into their tentes, and make them sure. He also gaue order to the Lieutenants and Marshals of the army, that the next morning they should be redie with their trustie men, and if any made any businesse while hee spake, forthwith to dispatch them. He betimes in the morning, called them to y^e assembly, & had al things accordingly. The soldiers wer scarcely vp, & made them ready with hast, being ashamed, that their sicke Capitaine should

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should be vp befoze them, and came
vnarmed and vnready. He lamen-
ted at their fact, and saide: I will
with your helpe, chastise the causers
of your offence. Then he caused way
to be made, that the gentlemen might
bring in the Capitains, who cryed to
the Souldiours for helpe, and by and
by y^e Marshals dispatched thē. When
the multitude saw this, and how they
wer naked and enclosed with harnes-
sed men, they were heauy & sad. He
caused all the remnaunt of the chief &
heades, to be beaten at the pale, and
after beheadded, and to the residue hee
proclaimed a free & generall pardon.
And thus he redressed his Armie.

Rebellious
souldiers
executed.

There was a Prince of Spayne,
that had to name Indibilis, & was in
league with the Romaines. Scipio
went against him, and he refused not
to fight, but hauing lost twentie thou-
sand of his men, he was compelled to
aske peace, which was graunted him,
vpon payment of certesie summes of
money. Mafsimilla came to Scipio to
confeder with him, mooued by a dis-

King Indi-
bilis rebel-
led and be-
ing ouer-
throwen in
battaile en-
tered into
new league
and was
pardoned.

C. v.

plea

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Massinissa
becometh
a most faith
full confe-
derare with
Scipio and
the Ro-
maines.

Siphax mar-
ryed to So-
phonisba.

pleasure wrought against him at Carthage. He was brought up in the Citie, and espoused to Sophonisba, daughter unto Asdrubal, y^e was Generall of the Armie. King Siphax also was in loue with the same Gentlewoman, whose beautie was renowned ouer all Africa, & bicause he saw an other man preferred, he tooke disdain, & allied himselfe wth y^e Romaines. The Carthaginians considering what a losse they shold haue of such a prince, sent him word, y^e if he would returne againe to them, they would giue him Sophonisba to his wife. He tooke y^e condition, & forsooke y^e Romaines, they married hir to him, in y^e absence of hir father & hir former husband, not making th^e priuy to it. When Asdrubal heard of it, he thought to beare wth it, bicause it shode with y^e benefit of his coutry, & wold not tell Massinissa of it, who was wth him in campe, but yet he had priuie intellygence of it, & secretly went to y^e Romaines, wth whom euer after most faithfully he continued. Then Mago that was Admirall,

percei

perceiuing that Fortune beganne to
lowze & frown vpon them, left the
streights of Gades, and went into
Fraunce and Liguria, and so the Ro-
maines tooke it, and after that time
sent yearely Officers to gouerne the
country. Scipio reduced the Zanthianes
into the forme of a Citie, & of y^e name
of Italy, called it Italica, which was
the countrey of Traiane and Adriane
that after wer Emperours of Rome.

The coun-
try of Tra-
iane and Ae-
driane Em-
perours.

He retourned to Rome, with a great
paup & a rich pray, & ther triumphed
to y^e admiration of all men. Whē Sci-
pio was departed to Rome, Indibilis
rebelled again, & the presidents of the
countrey to withstand him, made an
armie of such garisōs as wer ther left,
& of such other help as tooke part with
thē, & had y^e day against him, where he
was slaine, y^e rest of the countrey was
punished according to their deserts.

Indibilis
slaine.

This was y^e end of y^e first expeditiō y^e
Romaines made into Spaine. After a
selson, whē they had to do wth Philip of
Macedon, more trouble begā in Spain,
& Sēpronius Tuditanus, M. Claudius,

and

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Cato's most
flout Capi-
taine & ve-
hement O-
rator vvan
more cities
in Spaine
than hee
abode daies

and Minutius, were successiue-ly sent
thether, and did no great good. Where-
foze at length Cato went in person, a
young man in deed, but a seuerer and
paine-full Capitaine, and an eloquent
Orator, insomuch that he was wor-
thely compared to Demosthenes.

When he was come into Spaine, hee
had an armie of xl. M. men, whom he
continually trained in feats of armes,
and when he was appointed to fight,
he sent away his Traie to Marfyles,
declaring to his souldiours that only
victorie must be their refuge, which
standeth not in huge multitudes, but
in valyaunt courages. And so when
he had bled such wordes vnto them,
as men vse rather in reprowfes, than
in exhortations, he began the fight,
& in euery place encouraged his men
valyantly. The field continued equal,
till the euening: he with three bands
of men went vp to an hill, to beholde
in euery place how the battaile went,
and saw that in the midde battaile
his men had the worst: wherefoze hee
ranne thether with such a fury with
his

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his fresh men, that he himfelfe was the forwardest in the conflict, crying & fighting so fiercely, that the enemies were put to flight, whom he chased at the night, and tooke their Campe: and all the whole armie attributed y^e enterprise and thanks onely to him as the chiefe and first autho^r of the victory: he deuided the spoyle among his men, and required pledges of the cities. He sent his letters to euery citie, commaunding the messengers so to appoynt their iourneyes, that although they wer sent seuerall wayes, some to one cittie & some to an other, yet they might arrine, & debate their letters all in one daye.

The letters commaunded euery Magistrate of the sayd Citties, that immediately vpon the sight thereof they should beat downe the walls of their Cities, and they y^e did not obey, should looke for all extremitie. They hauing no time to consult with their neighbours, and supposing it had ben but a seuerall comaundement, afraid of a further inconuenience, wer compelled

A notable pollycie of Gato.

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pelled to obey, and so in one day, al the cities about the riuer Iberus, wer defaced by the policie of the Capitaine, & continued quiet a long time after.

Flouting &
mockerie
requited.

Selection A
to supply
John

Biskay.

In procelle of time, for lack of competent ground to occupy, there was a new tumult among the people, for the appeasment whereoff, Fuluius Flaccus was sent, who broue y people to their holdes: but one great rout kept together at Complega, which was wel fortified & newly buylded: They greatly molested the Romaines, & sent a message in mockerie to Flaccus, that he should leaue a Jacke, an Horse, and a Sword, for so many as he had killed, and flye out of Spayne, befoze he had any more hurt: he sent them worde, he would shortly bring amongs them, many more Jackes than they shoulde boughsafe well to thinke well off, and incontinent layd siege to their Citie. They nothing aunswerable to their late brauerie, and lustinesse, ran their way, & he spoyled all the country. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus succeeded Flaccus, when the Celtiberians had besieged

sieged the Citie of Carabia, friend to
 the Romaines, y^e citie was at poynt to
 be rendred, & bicause the siege was so
 streight, Gracchus could not send them
 word of his comming, wherfore he de-
 uised with a Capitaine of his called
 Cominius, which could speake y^e coun-
 trey language very well, & clad him
 with a Spanish Jack, who got among
 them that went a forraging & so from
 the Campe fled into the Citie, & told
 the selve besieged, that the Romaines
 were at hande: wherfore they endu-
 red the siege, and in thre daies by the
 comming of Gracchus were deliuered
 of the same. Out of the Citie of Com-
 plega, ther issued xx. M. with branches
 of Olyue in their handes, in token of
 supplication, and being come nigh the
 Romaines, they set fiercely vpon thē, &
 put them to great trouble. Gracchus of
 purpose forsooke his campe, & sayned to
 fly away, & whiles they wer about the
 spoyle, he returned vpon thē, & slew so
 many of them, y^e he got y^e town, wher
 in after he had staid a certein while, he
 gaue the lands of the country to such

Great care
 and pollicy
 vied by
 Gracchus
 for the suc-
 couring of
 his besieged
 friends.

They that
 meane mis-
 chiefe ma-
 ny times
 fall into
 mischiefes
 themselves.

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as had neede of ground: who vpo cer-
teine conditions and bondes, he con-
federed with the people of Rome,
which capitulatio did good seruice, in
all the warres that followed, and by
this meane, the name of Gracchus
was notable in Spayne, and also in
Rome, where he had Triumph.

Certeine yeares after, there arose
a cruell warre in Spayne by this oc-
casion.

Sharp vvar
reaned.

A Littie of Celtiberia, called Sege-
da, being comprised in the articles of
Gracchus, allured certeine tolns to
them, and reedified their wals, whose
example induced the Tithians ano-
ther nation of Celtiberia, to doe the
lyke. The Senate forbad them the
buylding of the Walls, and required
the tribute, and their seruice, accor-
ding to the composition of Gracchus.
They aunswered that they were for-
bidden by building of any new cities,
but not the repairing of their olde,
and that the tribute which they wer
bound to paye, was after forgiven of
the Senate, and so it was in dede:

but

but all such priuiledges, were vnder-
stand for þ time, that they continued
faithful to the people of Rome: wher-
fore Quintius Fuluius Nobilior, was
chosen capitaine against them, with an
armie of xxx. M.

When the Segedanes had know-
ledge of his comming, bicause their
walls were not finished, they fled to þ
Araethianes desiring them to be recei-
ued with their wiues and children,
and they were content: And chose one
Carus a Segedane, their generall ca-
pitaine, a man expert in feats of war.
He iii. dayes after he was capitaine,
laide an ambushment of xx. M. in a
place for the purpose, and assailed the
Romaines as they passed: The fight
continued doubtfull, but at length
Carus had the victorie, and killed vi.
thousande of the verie Romaines
borne, which was a great losse: but
in following the chase rashly, the
horsemen of the Romaines, that war-
ded the cariage, set vpon him, and slew
him, fighting most valyauntly, the
murder there was great, and great

Great
slaughter
of the Ro-
maines.

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ter had bene, if the darkenesse of the night had not stayed the same. This was done the next day after the feast of Vulcan in Rome, at which time the Romaines would neuer after take any battaile in hand.

The Arastianes assembled in Numantia, a strong citie, and chose Arathane, & Lengone, for their capitaines. Nobilior went thither with-in thre dayes, and camped thre myle off.

Massinissa sent him iii. C. horses of Numidia, and v. Elephants, with the which he made order for to fight, and placed the Elephants behinde, with a devise, that way shoulde bee made for them: And when the onset was giuen, a way was opened for the Elephants, which so affraid the enimies and their horse, that they fledd: The

Romaine capitaine followed to the harde walles, and did verie well, till one of the Elephants had a blow on the heade, with a stone, that was cast from the wall, with the which he became so frowarde and so raging, that he turned vpon his frindes and

Discommo-
dity of Ele-
phants in
vvarres.

and beate downe all that was in his way, and the other affraide with his roaring, did the like, thrusting & throwing the Romaines to y^e grounde. And this is the discommoditie of Elephantes, which when they beginne to rage, there is no rule with them, and therefore be they called common enimies. The Romaines by this occasion fledde with such disorder, that the Numantines issued out and slewe iiii. M. of them, and tooke thre Elephants, and many ensinges, when Nobilior had recovered himselfe, he went to beate the Citie of Apenio, which was a great reliefe to the enimies, but he did nothing there, but returned by night with losse to his campe. He sent Blesius capitaine of the horsemen, to confeder with a countrie for succour of horse-men: who in his returne fell in an Ambushment, where his friendes forsake him, and he very manfully fighting was slaine, and all most all the Romaines. And vpon these daylye losses, the Citie of Ocile, where the

Lovring
lucke of
Nobilior &c
his compa-
nie.

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Romaine munition & treasure, was rendered to the Celtiberians, wherefore Nobiliar was bound to such shift, as he lay all that winter in the felds, and sustained such disease with hunger and colde, that many perished pitifully.

The yeare following Claudius Marcellus came in his place, bringing with him viii. M. men, & v. C. horse, & where his enemies had layd ambushment for him, he auoyded it, & with all his host, layd seage to Ocile, and at the first assault toke it. And vppon the receipt of certaine pledges & xxx. Talentes of golde, he pardoned the Citie.

The Nertobriganes sent vnto Marcellus to knowe his pleasure what they might doe to obtaine peace, hee had them send him an hundred horse and they should haue it: they were content, & appointed þe number which followed the taile of the armie, & did neuermore some hurt to the caruage, & when they were come in Marcellus sight, they offered theiſſe ſeruite, and excuſed

cused y offence to be done by the that
 knewe not the accorde, but Marcellus
 deteined stil with him the men as
 prisoners, and solde their hoxses, and
 made a rode into their country, & laid
 seage to y citie, which whē they saw,
 they sent an haralde with a Wolfe's
 skinne in steede of a roe, to demaund
 pardon. Marcellus said, if the Arbiace-
 anes, Bellanes, & Tithianes woulde in
 treat for them, they shold haue their
 request. They were content so to do,
 & desired Marcellus that they might
 haue a moderate punishment, and be
 contained in the conditions of Grac-
 chus: But some there were, y woulde
 not agree to it, bicause ther had bene
 variance betwene them, wherefore
 Marcellus sent them Ambassadours
 of both parties to Rome, to dispute
 their cause befoze the Senate. He
 wrot priuate letters, exhorting to ac-
 cord. Whē they were come to Rome,
 y Ambassadors of their friends were
 lodged within the citie, & they which
 were of their enemies, without. The
 Senate was not disposed to peace, &

Double des-
 ling of
 Marcellus.

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gaue them none other aunswere, but that Marcellus shoulde declare vnto them the will of the Senate, & appointed a new army, of the which Lucius Lucullus was capitaine. And the was the first time that the souldiours wer taken vp by hap, and not by election, as was wont to be, wherefore many citizens were offended. The Leifetenant of the armie was Lucius Cornelius Scipio, whiche afterwarde toke Carthage, and Numantia. Marcellus protested war against the Celsiberians, and yet kept still with him the Ambassadour that had ben at Rome, and all was to make an ende of the warre before the comming of Lucullus. Certeine people of the Arabaceanes toke Nertobridge, & made their chiefe resort to Numantia, whither he marched, & camped within hamle of the citie. The capitain of the Numantines called Lingenone, desired to speake with Marcellus, which being to him graunted, they concluded that the Bellanes, Titthianes, and Arabaceanes should remaine & be left free, where-
vpon

Vvilfulnes
& conetous-
nes of Lu-
cullus.

upon money & pledges were receiued,
& so the war of this people, was en-
ded, befoze the comming of Lucullus.

Now began y^e time of y^e Romaines
declination from their auncient puri-
tie and state: for notwithstanding y^e
peace was made by the Romaine co-
sull, yet Lucullus for desire of glozve,
& couetous of money, invaded the Vac-
ceanes, who had neuer offended the
Romaines. He passed the ryuer Ta-

gus, without any commission from the
Senate, and camped at Cancea: they
of the towne came forth to know the
cause why he lay there, he answered
to reueng the Carpentanes, who they
had iniured, & with this answer
they returned. And when the Ro-
maines went a foraging, they lay in a
waite, & set vpon them, & slew many
of them, & tooke y^e rest to their camp,
wherefoze he came out against them
in order, and they a long time had
the better hande, but when they
had wasted their shotte, and not
experte in firme battaile, they tour-
ned their backs, & at the streightnesse

Now cal-
led Taio.

Scout con-
rages with
out skill &
order, soon
ouerthrow-
en.

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of the gate, thrusting one another, be-
re many were slaine.

The next day the olde men of the
towne came out to know what they
might doe to be friends with the
Romaines: Lucullus had them to
bring vnto him pledges, and an E. ta-
lents of gold, and to serue him in the
warres. They graunted all: than he
required his garrison to be receiued,
& they were likewise content: Then
put he in two M. picked men, & com-
maunded them to be sure of the gates,
& the wals: which being done, he en-
tered with all his host, & gave com-
maundement to kill man and childe,
without respect: so were they cruelly
murdered & slaine, calling the Godds
to witnes of their iniurie received at
the Romaines hands: Lucullus sacked
the Citie, and for reward wane to the
Romaines a perpetuall slaunders.

V Vicked
& shamefull
dealing of
Lucullus.

The other people drew together
into strong places, & burned all such
things as they could not carrie, bi-
cause they woulde leaue nothing for
Lucullus: he made a long voyage in
desert

desert places, and at length came to
a Citie called Endecacia, wher xx. **th.**
were assembled. Than he like a fond
man moued them to accord: they ob-
iected vnto him the calamitie of the
Causeanes, demaunding if he woulde
bring them to lyke amitie. Wherfoze
he being in a rage, (as al men be, that
haue done euill, who rather ought to
repent) spoyled all the countrey, & then
layde siege to the Citie: They of the
towne came out, and skirmished, and
so kept him occuppyed. There was one
among them of a godly stature, and
faire in armes, that came many times
forth, and challenged any Romaine to
fight hand to hande, and bicause none
tooke the defence, he flouted and scoz-
ued the Romaines and went his way.
Thus he vled long time, till Scipio, a
man of smal stature, could no longer
stay himselfe, but would needes fight
with him, and by good fortune killed
him, as great as he was.

Crueltie
getteth has-
tered at all
hands.

Combat
bet vveens
Scipio and
an other
big chalen-
ger of huge
stature.

There was a company of the Ci-
tie that wer gone for a conuay of vit-
tayle, befoze Lucullus came, & bicause

D. v.

they

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Lucullus
vnruth &
breache of
promise
made him
and all his
to fare the
worfe.

Just deling
& vertue is
beloued e
nen of the
enimies.

they could not enter the Citie, they came by night, & gaue alarme to the Campe, and they of the Citie did the lyke, so y they wer soze troubled in the host, and besides this, they wer not accustomed with the meates of y coun- trey, hauing neither salt, oyle, noz vi- neger, they eate all things fresh, wher by they were sicke of the fluxe, & ma- ny of them died. When the ramperes were finished, they battered the wall, and entered the citie, but by very fine force, they wer repelled, and in the re- tire, fell into a fenne, and the moze part perished. They of the Citie re- payzed the wall by night. In continu- aunce of time; their want wared so great, that they were not able to hold out, and yet would not yelde for the vnruth of Lucullus. Wherefore Sci- pio toke the matter in hand, and pro- mised, that in the accorde, no fraude should be vsed: They were content to trust him, bicause of y great fame and renoume that was generallye reported of him. They were content to giue to the Romaines r. **D. Jackes,**

fiftie

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22

fiftie pledges, and a number of Cat-
talle. Lucollas that sought for nothing
but mony, required golde and siluer,
thynking to finde plentie there, but he
was deceiued, for those people did not
care so greatly for it, and had none to
giue him.

After this league, he went to the
citie of Pallantia, which was of moze
strength, & better defended with men,
and all other things necessary, he had
counsaile not to meddle with it, but
yet he had hope to be enriched by it,
his expectation fayled, for the Horse-
men of the Pallantines kept him al-
wayes so from bitaile, that he felt in-
lacke, and was forced to depart, and
they followed him to the river Orio,
which he passed, and took places,
for his Winter herboord in yeare one.
There was an other Countrey of
Spayne, called Lusitania, which lieth Portugall,
after their owne lawes, and vnder
a Capitaine of Africa they did much
hurte to the Romanes, they ouer-
threw Calpurnius Africanus, made
Marius

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Marlins; and killed vi. M. Romaines, and besieged a nation that obeyed the same, called Blastophenitians, which had that name, because Hannibal had mingled certaine Africans with them. Their Capitaine had a blowe on the head with a stone, of the which he dyed, and in his place they made one Celsacronie. He encountred with Mummius that was come from Rome with a new arme, and was put to flight.

Romaines
through
their ovvn
folly over-
throwne.

Mummius chased him without order, which he perceiuing stayd his men, & retoumned vpon the Romaines disper- sed, and killed x. M. of them, recone- ring his owne Campe that was lost, and gayning the Romaines, with all their armes and ensignes, which hee sheweth abroad in Spayne, for a brag and gloze of his victorie. Mummius with five. M. that were left, kept him- selfe in a sure place, being afrayde to come out into the playne, and watch- ing the time, when the enimie sent a- way their people, he suddenly set vpon them, and slew many of them, recone- ring againe all his losse.

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23

An other sort of the Lusitanes beyond the Riner Tagus, molested the Romaines, and besieged the Citie of Ocile. Mummius followed them, & at diuers times killed xv. M. of them, and toke their pray from them, and deuoided it to the Romaines, and that which could not be caried, he sacrificed to the Gods after the fashion of war. And for these feates, Mummius had Tryumph when he came to Rome.

After him succeeded Marcus Attilius, which destroyed a great Citie called Ostrace, and brought all the countrey to accorde, but he was no sooner gone to winter campe, but they rebelled againe, and anoyed the Romaines.

Seruius Galba that succeeded Attilius, intending sodeinly to surpze and take them vnawares, marched in a night and a day, about l. mile, and immediately vpon his comming embattayled his wearie Souldiours, & with the sodeine assault, put the enemies to flight, but in the chase vsing little discretion, and not considering the wearinesse and faintnes of his souldiours,

which

The chase
of vvarre
diuers.

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which were compelled to rest them many times by the way, the other gathered together, and set vpon them being scattered and weake, and slew vij. M. Galba with the remnaunt of the horse-men fled to Carmeria, where he assembled all them that were fled, and when he had renewed his armie to the number of xx. M. he went to Winter in Cuuestagi.

Lucullus who hadde made warre vpon the Vacceanes, without commission, would not goe home for feare of iudgement, but remayned with the Capitaines of the armie, & comming with his men into Lusitania, did much hurt in one part of the countre, & Galba sacked the other. Many of the people sent vnto him to renew the accord made with Attilius, & he fained to bee content, saying: that he knewe well, pouertie & lacke of living made them to offend, & therfore he would giue the a plentiful ground to inhabite, & they being glad of his promise, came to him with al their goods, whom he deuided into thre parts, & appointed a Plaine for

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24

for them to stave, till he had assigned
their place, wher they shoulde buylde
their citie. When he came to y^e former,
willing them to leaue their harnesse,
bicause they wer friends, & caused the
to be entrenched, & they wer content:
which wen he hadde brought to passe
thzough-out, he sent his souldiours
among them, & killed them euery one,
they calling & crying vpon y^e Gods, as
witnesses of periurie & crueltie. So
he punished falsshood with falsshood, as
a Barbarian, & not as a man worthy
the name of Rome. Very few escaped
from this murder, of y^e which Viriatus
was one, which after was a Capitain,
& did many notable feats, as shall be
shewed. Galba gaue a fewe trifling
things to the Romaines, and kept the
rest to himself, for he was more coue-
tous than Lucullus, & more rich thⁿ a-
ny Romain, but of such nature as wel
in peace as warre, y^e for his profit, he
passed neither for periury nor lyes, &
although euery man hated him, and
though he was many times accused,
yet for his riches he alwaies escaped.

Neither
barrel bet-
ter Hering,

For

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For in his dayes, the Romaines began to sette moze by money than by truth.

An other company of the Lusitans, made an head, and ranged the countreyes of the Romaines. M. Ventidius, was sent from Rome with an armie, who droue them from the field, and made them take a Castle: where being in desperation of al things, they were forced to send to Ventidius, to haue peace and ground to inhabite, which he promised them. But one Viriatus who (as befoze is sayde, had escaped the crueltie of Galba, recozded vnto them, the vnfaithfulnesse of the Romaines, and holwe ofte they hadde bene oppressed, vnder pretence of an oth and attonement, which the Romaines no longer regarded than they lusted, and repeated to them the example of Galba and Lucullus, and promised them to conuey them safe, if they would be ruled by him. They were moued with his wordes, and made him their Capitaine.

Viriatus a
stout vvar-
riour and
vworthy
Capitaine

He placed in the front of the armie

mie his Horse-men , as though hee
would fight, and gaue warning, that
as soone, as he tooke his Horse , they
that were a fote, shoulde flye by di-
uers wayes, as well as they coulde,
to the citie of Tribola, and ther abide
him. He kept with him, them that
were most mete for Horsemen, and
when he mounted on horseback, they
fledde their way with all hast. Ven-
tidius doubted to followe them in so
many parts, and abode to see , what
Viriatius would do that stode still.

He skirmished with the Romaines all
the daye, and the next, too and fro, and
when he thought the fote-men to be
past daunger, he went his waye by
night, with such speede , and by such
wayes, as the Romaines could not tel
how to followe . This feate got him
great fame in all the country, & euery
man ranne to him, wher-by he kept
warre a great while with the Romaines,
and did them much hurt . Ventidius
followed til he came to Tribola . Vi-
riatus layd an ambushment for him in
a place full of woode, & when he espied

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Ventidius
slaine, and
his army
discomfited

Prosperous
successe of
Viriatuſ.

his aduantage, he with the company
that he had, sayned to flye, till Ventidius
was past the trayne, than returned
hée, and the bushment discovered,
and so beset the Romaines, that they
were either slaine or taken prisoners,
and Ventidius himselfe was one, but
because he was not knowen, being an
olde fat man, he was cut in peeces, &
of xx. M. Romaines, scarcely x. M. es-
caped to a Citie of the Coast, called
Carpessus, which (I thinke) was some-
time called Tartessus, where the olde
King Arganthonius lyued. The Treas-
urer of the Campe, tooke the charge
vpon him a fresh, and gathered v. M. of
of the countrey about, which he sent
to keepe Viriatuſ backe, and he so laid
for them, that one escaped not to bring
newes. The Treasurer stood close in
the towne and durst do nothing til he
heard from Rome, Viriatuſ inuaded
the rich countrey of Carpentania, and
without all feare, spoyled at his plea-
sure.

Caius Plantius came from Rome,
with x. M. mē. & a M. iii. C. horse. Thā
Viriatuſ

Viriatus pretended to fly, after whom he sent iiii. M. men, which were almost all destroyed and slaine. He passed the riuer Tagus, and camped in an hill full of Oliues, although it wer called Venus Mount. There Plantius came vpon him, and made hast to recover his dishonour, and after a soze fight he was discomfited, and compelled shamefully to flye, with great losse of his men: & the rest of the Sommer he kept within tolones, and durst not come forth. Viriatus went abroade the countreyes, requiring paiement for the sauing of their Cozne.

When these newes were known at Rome, they sent Q. Fabius Maximus Emilianus, sonne of that Emilius, that ouercame Perseus king of Macedonie. They gaue him authoritie to take what men he would, he to giue respite to the olde souldiours, toke vp young men of the first beard, hauing no practise in warre, and came to Orsone a Citie of Spain, wth xv. M. men, & ii. M. horse, but he durst not enterprise to take any battaile in hand, till

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he had trayned his men in seates of armes, and bene at Gades to Sacrifice to Hercules. Viriatus met with a company of his men that went a foraging, & killed the most part, whom being againe set in arraye and order by their Leader, the same Viriatus discomfited the second time, and tooke a great praye from them. When Maximus was come, he durste not fight in open field, but kept his men in exercises, and gaue them leaue to skirmish, to proue their hearts, and to espie the aduantage of his enemies doings. When he went for bittayle, he warded the Dimilances with men of armes, that scoured the countrey, as he had sene his father Paulus doe in Macedonia. After the Winter hee came forth to battaile, and overcame Viriatus, and put him to flight, and of two Cities that he kept, he tooke the one, & burned the other, & droue him to an holde called Vecor, & then went to herborow at Corduba.

Now was Viriatus nothing so brag as he was wont to be, but sought helpe

helpe, & induced the Arbaceanes, Tit-
thianes, and Bellanes, al warlyke peo-
ple, that had kept warre of them-
selues, to take his part, which was an
occasion of great a doe. Viriatus was
in an other part of Spaine, and fought
with Quintus Pompeius, that was an
other Capitaine of the Romaines, and
had the losse, and from thence fled to
Aphrodisio, Venus Hill, and from
thence came sodeinly vppon the Ro-
maines, and put them to flight, and
tooke some of their Standards, and
chased them into their Campe, and
then droue alwaye the garrison and
Warde from Vtica, and sacked the
countrey of the Basctanes, Quintus
sending vnto them no ayde, for lacke
of knowledg and courage: but re-
mayned in house, till Sommer was
ended.

The yeare after, Fabius Maximus
brother to Emilianus succeded quin-
tus, and had two Legions of the Ro-
maines, & other of their friendes, that
ther was xliiii. M. men, & a .M. vi. C.
horse. He wrote to Micypsa king of
C.iii. Numi-

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Numidia, that in hast, he should sende him succour of Elephants, and with a part of his armie went toward Vtica, and by the way, Viriatus gaue him alarme, with great shoutes, and terrible behauiour, but he repulsd him without losse. When x. Elephants were come from Africa, he camped in a large field, and fought with Viriatus, and put him backe, but at one time, when the Romaines chased without order, he tourned vpon them, and killed thre. M. & done the rest within, and followed so hard that he found few or none in the way towarde the Campe, but they were fled into their Cabbins, out of the which, the Capitaines had much adoe to draw them, and had it not bene for Fannius, sonne in law to Lælius, who shewed y night great wisdom and manhode, the Romaines had bene vtterly destroyed.

Fannius
prayed.

Viriatus ceased not, neither by the darke of night, nor by the heate of day, to molest them with all deuice, till Emilianus had moued his campe
to

to Vtica. Viriatus being distressed
for lacke of vittayle, and hauing a
small armie, burned his Campe by
night, and went into Lusitania. After
whose departure, Emilianus spoyled
the countrey, and fūe Cities that had
succoured him, and from thence hee
went by Cunea, and so into Lusitania
against Viriatus.

By the way, two Kingleaders of
Romaine theues, did him much dis-
pleasure, which were called Curius,
and Apuleius. Curius was afterward
slayne, and Emilianus recovered his
losse, and tooke diuers Cities, of the
which some he spoyled, and some hee
pardoned, and of x. M. prisoners, he
beheaded fūe hundred, and killed the
rest.

This done, he passed ouer the
Wynter and went to Rome, hauing
bene two yeare in Office.

His brother Maximus Emilianus,
tooke a Capitaine of theues by yel-
ding, and pardoned him, and cut off
the handes of the other.

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He followed Viriatus, and layd siege to Frisana, into the which, Viriatus got in by night, and the next day came so sodeinlye and fiercely out, that first the Vieners and then the Shouldiours fledde: whome he droue to such barrein and wyld Mountaines, that they had no hope of escape.

The Romaines and Viriatus friends & louers.

Viriatus was not too proud of this victory, but thought that now hee had a good occasion, to make an honourable peace with the Romaines: And so upon treatie it was concluded, that he shoulde bee taken, as the Romaines friend, & al they that lver vnder him, should remain Lords of such possessions as they had. Thus had this war an ende by y^e benefit of a Romainemie. But it did not long continue: For Cepio, Brother to Emiliane, thought it dishonourable to the name of Rome, and not to be ratified. The Senate was content, that hee should seeke new matter to sal out with him: But he ceased not writing, till the league was openly reiected.

Wherefoze

Wherefore by this authouritie Cepio went against Viriatus, and tooke the citie of Arsa, whiche Viriatus had forsaken, and was retired bicause he had no conuenient power. He ouer tooke him at Carpentania, and hadde farre greater power than Viriatus had, wherefore Viriatus would not fight with him, but sent away y^e most part of his men by a priuie path, and placed the rest vppon an hill, in order of battaile: and when he knew them to be come to the place which he appointed, he set spurres to the horse with such speede, and celeritie, that y^e Romaines might cast their cappes at him, & so with y^e scozne of his enimie, he saued himselfe.

Viriatus
his policie.

Cepio sacked the Vettes and y^e Callecianes, in Portugal; many folloved y^e example of Viriatus, & liued of Robbing, Sextus Iulius was sent against them, who founde more a do than at the first he supposed, the countrey was so great and the riuers so many, as Taio, Linia, Leca, or rather Lima, Duero, & Gauda Loquitur, Be-

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is, all pauiſable, that they might eſ-
cape at their pleaſure. Wherefore
Brutus conſidered that it was impoſ-
ſible to ioyne with them all, and a
rebuke to let them continue, and
ſmall glozie to ouercome them,
wherefore he thought beſt to aſſaulte
their holdes, thinking when euerye
man was driuen to defende his
dwne, their bzode ſhoulde bee the
ſooner bzoken. So following this
deuiſe, hee beate dwne all he could
meete. The woemen were in the
warre with their huſbandes, and
ſhewed ſuch manlye heartes, that
when they were killed, they did
not caſt forth one worde. Manye
ſledde into the mountaines, and for
lacke of ſode, required pardon,
whiche he freely gaue them, and tooke
their pray.

When hee hadde thus done, hee
paſſed the Rhyer Orio, and raunged
ouer the countrie, taking pledges of
them that accorded with him. And he
went ouer the ſtodde Lima, where no
Romaine had done ſo much, and from
thence

Manlye
heartes in
women.

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thence to the Kyuer Niben, and ledde
his armie against the Braccarianes,
bicause they had stopped vitaille that
came vnto him.

Novv Rio
Canado,
Braga in
Portingale.

These be people, with whome
their wiues goeth to warre, and dye
valiauntly without any shrinking, or
scryking, and whē they fight they ne-
uer flee, nor any whit lament when
they die: Many of these being taken,
the women to auoyde captiuitie, kil-
led their children, and after wardes
themselves, choosing rather to dye
worthily, than to liue wretchedly.
Thus, Brutus wan much, and came
to a citie called Labrica, whiche had
many times broken promise with
him, and once againe they desired par-
don, and rendred themselves, he re-
quired all the fugitiues of the Ro-
maines, all their armour and certeine
pledges, and last of all, that they
should forsake their city, which when
it was done, hee called them to a
Parlaiment, in the whiche hee re-
proued them of their ofte rebelli-
on, and breaking of their promise,
with

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With so sharpe words, that they feared some grieuous punishment, being on eck side enclosed with al the army, but he rested satisfied with repeting them with this repzoch, and refrained from further vengeance. And when he had taken their cozne, and their common treasure from them, contrarie to all mens opinion, he let the dwell in their owne citie.

Things being thus ended it fell out that he must returne to Rome. And befoze he went, it chaunced that Viriatus sent to him iii. Ambassadors Aulace, Ditalcone, and Minuro, to treat of accorde, which Ambassadors by faire promises were corrupted, & did agree for a some of mony, and other thinges, to kill their tapitaine the valiant Viriatus. This Viriatus was a man of verpe small sleepe, though his trauaile were neuer so great. And for the most part, slept in in his harnes, bicanse he might bee readie at all assayes. And it was lawfull for any souldiour to come and speake with him by night, whiche vse

Descriptiō
of Viriatus
& how he
was traitorously
murdered.

ble the traytours knewe, and at the first sleepe entering into his tent as though they had had some matters of weightie importance, they cut his throte, for otherwise they could not hurt him, being so well armed, after whiche villanous dede, they went their way safe, no man suspecting the or hearing any noyle: When they were come to Cepio, they demaunded their rewarde for their fact. He granted them all their possessions, and for the rest sent the to Rome, in the morning they of the campe marueilled y Viriatus came not forth, & thought he had reposed himselfe to some ease. But in the end when they heard nothing of him, certeine of them went in, and founde him deade. Whereupon throughout the whole armie, there was great dolour as might wel be, & no meruaile, considering the losse of so good & valiant a capitaine, and the case that they presently stood in: & one thing greatly grieved them, that they could not finde the murtherers.

They burned his bodie after the manner

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manner, vppon a great stack of wood
with many ornaments, and great
sacrifices, and with their bandes of
horsemen, rode about it, magni-
fying and prayeing him. When the
fire was quenched, and the requies
done, they made a goodly sepulchre in
his honour, & set forth Iusts, & attor-
naments with most solemne pompe,
and chalengies, man to man, so great
was the loue and desire that euerye
man had of him. And surely he was
a man most expert in gouernment,
most circumspect and warie in perill,
and most bolde and hardie, in dispi-
sing the same, in deuision of any pray
or botie, he obserued such iustice, as
hath not ben heard: he wold haue no
more for his part the any other comō
person had. And though they desired
him to take preferment he would not,
and that also which fell to his share,
and portion, he gaue away alwayes
to them that were forwarde men,
and ballaunt, wherefore he might say
y^e which none other capitaine coulde,
for his armie being gathered of a
mixture

Praise of
Viriatuſ.

mixture and ristraff of all sorts, continued in obedience vnder him viii. years wout any mutinie in the world, and at all daungers were most ready to serue him.

After him they chose Tantalus to their capitaine, who tooke vpon him to assault Sagunt, whiche was now Carthage, but being repelled from thence, and wery of his wandring, hee was content to yealde vnto Cepio: he tooke their armour from them and gaue the ground to inhabite, because they should refraine from robbery & pillage. After Cepio came Cecilius, Metellus, & subdued the Vacceanes.

Cartagena

There were two strong cities that would not giue ouer, Termantia, and Numantia, of the whiche Numantia was situate in a rocky place, deuided with two ryuers, fenced with mountaines, & compassed with thicke woods, and onely on one side had way to the plaine which was fortified with many ditches, and pillaires ouerthwart. They were good men on horsebacke and a fote, and might make viii. M.

Numantia
now called
Soria.

fighting

[illegible]

Pompeius
& his men
fore laide
vnto by the
Numatines
& Termā-
tines,

fred in one day , and at length dri-
uen to the Hills and Rockes, where
many miserably perished, both Horse
and man, and all that night tooke no
rest, and in the morning, were assai-
led againe , and fought all day till
night decided the fight , where-fore
Pompeius forsooke the fiede by night
and went to the citie of Malia, in the
which was a garrison of the Numan-
tines. They of the towne at the com-
ming of Pompei secretly killed the
garrison by crasse, and receiued him.

From thence he went to Swedi-
tania , which place a capitaine called
Tangino, haried and oueranne with
spoyle, with whom Pompeius fought,
and him discomfited , taking manye
of his men prisoners. And such gene-
rositie was in the heartes of those
thieues, that they rather chose to dye
then to liue slaues, some killed their
Lords, and then their selues : some
killed themselues onely , and being
put in shippes to be conueyed awaye,
they made such portes and holes, that
they sunke their shippes , and drow-

Desperat
dealinges.

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ned themselves, and all the residue of the company.

Now Pompei returned againe to Numantia, with an intent to turne the course of the ryuer another way, and so to famish the city. They of the towne came fearcelye out in a brunt without any noyse of trumpet, and beate away the labourers: and laide a waite for a capitaine that guided vittaille, and slewe him and most parte of his men. And an other time issued out vppon the Romaines that made a trench, and slew about a M. liii. C. with the capitaine.

Because of these losses, diuerse Senatours with more helpe was sent to Pompei. And he was driuen to lye the Winter in the felde, where his souldiours for the colde and watch, were much troubled, the ayre also bered them, and the water, and engedged the fire among them, of the which many dyed.

A number appointed went on a time for vittaille, for whome the Numantines had laide a stacke, and o-
ther

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ther with their weapons of shotte,
mailested the Romaines, and repro-
ched them, with villanouse wordes,
whiche they coulde not abide, but
marched to fight with them, when so-
dainely they of the Ambushment
discovered and killed many of them,
as well Gentlemen as other. Pom-
peius was much troubled and great-
ly netled with these losses, and by the
counsaille of the Senatours went to
lye with his campe the rest of winter
in cities. And bicause he looked for a
successor, & feared to be accnsed, he be-
gan to practise a priuy peace with the
Numantines. They of the towne also
hauing lost manye of their best capi-
taines, & thereby brought to extreme
want, sent Ambassadors likewise to
treat of peace. Pompei in opẽ audiẽce
said, y they must commit theselues to
y Romaines discretion, for other wise
he knew no way of accord, but priui-
ly he cõcluded w them to haue again
the fugitives to receiue pledges, & 30.
talẽts of siluer, al y which was fulfil-
led, and halfe the mony paide downe.

Pompei
greatly
troubled in
minde for
his losses, &
mishap at
the siege of
Numantia.

¶ ii.

When

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Double
dealing of
Pompei
with the
Numantines

When time came, Marcus Popilius arrived in Spaine to be succour vnto Pompeius, by whose coming Pompeius was now deliuered from feare, and so when the Numantines brought h rest of h mony, he denyed the accorde, and said he new consented to such dishonourable league, the Numantines affirmed it, and took witnesse of the best men in his campe. Where-foze Popilius sent them both to Rome, to pleade their matter befoze the Senate. They wer both hard, and yet the Senate was disposed to continue the war against the Numantines. Popilius farried out his yeare in Spaine, & went his way without any great honour. In his place came C. Ostilius Macinus, who was diuerse times overcome and driuen to his lodging. And bicause their was a voyce that the Cantabranes, and the Vacceanes came to ayde the enimies, he fledde by night in the darke, with-out making any fyres, and gotte to an olde forsaken campe which Fuluius Nobilior hadde made,
and

and stayed there without any fortification in the woꝝlde, being beleaged of the Numantines, that manased vnter decaye to him and all his.

Wherefoze to a voyde further inconuenience, he made such reasonable leage with them as he could: Which thing when it was heard at Rome, it was not lyked, and Emilius Lepidus was sent capitaine thither, and Mancinus called home to iudgemēt. And after him went the Ambassadors of Numantia.

While the matter was debated at Rome, Emilius was wearye to stande still idle in Spaine, and therefore picking a quarrell against the Vacceanes, inuaded their countrey, he layde seage to Pallantia that had committed no faulte. And sent his sonne in Lawe Brutus into other partes of Spaine. Wherefoze the Senate sent two Ambassadors vnto him, meruailing that hee would seke newe occasion of war, seeing the losse had bene so great of late. He shewed reasons y all Spaine

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Deuise of
Flaccus to
saue himself
and his men

woulde haue the Romaines in contempt, if the war should be left now, and that the Numantines woulde thereby war so strong, that it would be hard hereafter for the Romaines to bziidle or annoy them, and so sent away the Ambassadors without conclusion. Flaccus one of his capitaines was gone for vittaille, and by the way was caught in a traine, who seeing himselfe in such extremitie and daunger, sodeinly cryed out, Pallantia is taken: at which words his souldiours made such shoutes, as men bee wont in victoꝝy, insomuch that the enimie afraid of themselves, retyred, and so he saued himselfe and the vittaille, onely by y deuise of one word.

Famine and
mortalitie,
able to dant
even the
fiourtest,

The seage continued long at Pallantia, and the Romaines lacked vittaille, they had eaten already their beasts, & began to die of hūger. Emilius and Brutus sustained famine & disease long, but at length they were forced to giue ouer, whereupon the capitaines went about the campe, commaunding to depart befoze day, leauing

uing behinde them all things, euen
 their wounded fellowes, and sick sol-
 diours, which pitifully embraced the,
 and desired their helpe; but for all
 that they departed like men conque-
 red, with tumult and disorder. The
 Pallantines issued out vpon them and
 did them much hurt, following the
 chase from morning till night: The
 Romaines being thus scattered, hither
 and thither, shifted away, and ranne
 some hither, some thither, as hap lead
 them: So, that if by the purueyance
 of God, the Pallantines had not rety-
 red, they had bene utterly confounded.
 When this was hearde at Rome,
 they depriued Emilius of his office, &
 condemned him in a sume of mony.
 Audiance was giuen in the Senate
 house, to Mancinus, and the Amba-
 sadours of the Numantines. They al-
 leadged the Chapters of accomde, and
 he layde all the blame in Pompei
 that was capitaine a-foze him;
 but hee was pardoned before, and
 therefore this blame depended vpon
 him. And so the Romaines,

Vnnatural
 & more the
 brutish vn-
 kindnesse, to
 leaue our
 friends and
 companions
 in extremi-
 tie.

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Mancinus
seprochful
ly vied.

by decrea gaue Mancinus into y hands
of y Numantines, bicause wout their
consent, he had dishonourably conclu-
ded with them, folowing the example
of their auntestours, that gaue their
Consul into y power of the Sanuites,
bicause he hadde made a shamefull
peace.

The Numantines would not take
him, wherefoze Furius ledde him into
Spaine, naked, and spoyled of all
thinges. The charge of the armie
was comitted to Calphurnius Piso,
who entred the dominion of the Nu-
mantines, and after that he had a lit-
tle ranged, and trauesed the ground
of the Pallantines without doing any
harne, but spent the rest of his time
in harbozough at Carpetane. The peo-
ple of Rome were weary of this ted-
ous warre, and determind to create
Cornelius Scipio, Consull, as he who
onely (as their hope was) coulde dis-
patch this enterpryse, but bicause hee
coulde not be consull by reason of his
young years, y senate was content y
peple shold repeal y law for one yere.

The noble
& victori-
ous Scipio.

And

And so he was made Consull, and came into Spaine. He tooke vp no souldiours by order, but such as would go with him of good will, and such as came to him from Cities and Kings confederated, he tooke to supplie the number, many slaues, and made one band of such as wer his assured friends and companions, which bande he called Philonide.

These souldiours to the number of foure M. he tooke to his cousin Butco to leade, and he went afoze in haste to Spayne, where he found the army lost and effeminated with ryot and sedition: he considered wel, that he shold neuer do no feat with his men, except he had them in alwe and order, and therefore he was no sooner come, but he banished al Merchants, M. hores, & Southlayers: For now the Souldiours were so frayed with the former losses, that they would do nothing but with Prophecies, he assigned few Seruants and Pieners, he sold al beasts of Cariage, except such as were needfull, he woulde haue no Cookes in

The vvar.
lyke disci-
pline of Scis
pio.

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the army, no instruments of the kitchen, but a spit and a pot, & tooke an order for their dyet, which was no more than sufficient.

He would not suffer them to haue any beddes, and he him selfe was the first that slept vpon a couch of straw. He forbade the souldiours in the waye to ryde vppon the beastes of cariage, saying, there was no great hope of his trauaile, who could not walke a fote. He reprov'd them that had seruants to rubbe them in the bathe, saying: that Mules without hands, had neede of some to claue them.

He by this meanes, brought the armie, againe to temperaunce, and obedience, and accustomed them to reuerence and feare, and was harde to entreat, except it were in matters iust and honest. He vsed to saye, that gentle Capitaines were profitable to their enemyes, and harde Capitaines were profitable to themselves.

When he hadde brought them to good order, yet durste he not venter in anye assaye, till he had trayned them

them furder. Wherefoze he made euerye daye newe Campes, one after an other, to keepe them occupied, and cast great Ditches, and fill them agayne, buylded high walles, and pulled them downe agayne. And he in person was there from morning till nyght, to encourage the Labourers.

In his waye, he marched euermore in a square Battayle, and would suffer none to goe out of their place: He rode about the armye, some time befoze, some time behinde, and made the sicke Souldiours to ryde in steede of the Horsesmen. The Mules that were ouerladen, he caused to be lyghted, and deuided the burden among the footemen.

When he camped in Sommer, he would haue the Horses that hadde bene abroade by daye, to rest at night, and haue other goe in theyr place. Euerye thing was appointed to euerye manne, who to appoynt the place, who to digge the Trenches, who to buylde the

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the wall, and who to set the tents, to all the which was a time and measure assigned.

When he perceiued the armie to be in good discipline, and of lustie courage, he remoued toward Numantia, and by the way made no great businesse, but kept himselfe close, least otherwise he shoulde growe into contempt among his enimies, if at the beginning, he should receiue any losse: therefore considering well the state of the thing, and the importaunce of the Empire, he thought he wold come with all force at once, vppon the Numantines, he wasted euery thing, and cut downe the Cozne, befoze it was ripe.

Ther was two wayes to Numantia, one short and plaine, which they perswaded him to take: he aunswere that he must thinke as wel of his Retyre, as of his March, and considering the enimies were armed lyght, and hadde the Citie on their backs, they might so trouble him with his beaue carriage, that all his labour should

should be in baine : for if he did overcome, he should get no profit, and if he were overcome, he should haue great losse. He sayd further that he was an euill Capitaine, which would aduventure to fight with-out great aduantage, and he was a sage Capitaine, that would not fight, but when mere necessitie compelled him: euen as wise Philosophitions, refraine from cutting and searing, till they haue proued al other medicines and salues. Wherefoze he gaue order to goe the longer way about, and to wast the lande of y^e Vaccæanes, from whence the Numantines had reliefe.

The Pallantines had layed an ambushment in certeine hills, and with an other company molested them that cut downe the Cozne. Scipio sent a Capitaine of his, named Rutilius Rufus, (who wrote this Pamphlet) with foure Troupes of Horse-men, to refraine their incursions, Rufus did his Office, and encountred with them, who of purpose fledde to the Mountaynes, and he followed them too boldly,

The Author of
this history

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lye, but when he suspected fraude, hee made his men leaue the chafe, & onely with their stauces keepe them off.

When Scipio sawe him approach toward the Hills, doubting of the traine, he came forward to helpe him, and diuided his men into two partes, to assault the enimies, and by encountering and retiring not hastelye, but with the vse of their shot, he saued all the other. After this he leuied his campe, and went forward.

There was a deepe river, dangerous to wade, and full of myze, about the which, the enimies were ambushed, which when he perceiued, he took an other way about, going night and day, and for lack of water made wells, in many of the which was found bitter water. And in the ende, the men passed safe, although with paine, but of his Horses and Moyles, there dyed a great number.

Marching thorow the country of the Cauceanes, vppon whom Lucullus had made iniust warre, he proclaimed by his Herauld, that they should not

not doubt, but retourne euerye man home to his countrey to doe his busi- nesse. Than went he forward into the countrey of Numantia to lye ther the Winter, till he had .xii. Elephants, & a band of Archers and slingers sent him fro Iugurth, Nephew to Malsi- nissa, & as he was about a spoyle, he fell on a time in an ambushmēt nigh a towne, the greater parte where-off, was enuironed with a fenne & marsh, and the other with a sharpe Bill and a thicke Wood, in the which the bush- ment laye. The hoast of Scipio was deuided, and one part was gone into the Wood, to seeke their pray, and had left their ensignes without, an other company of Horsemen not verie ma- ny, were gone on foraging and ran- ging about, and were affronted of the bushment. Scipio himselfe remayned with the ensignes, and called forth the souldiozs with a Trompe, and befoze they were retourned, a companye of a thousand in an heape, went to suc- cour the Horse-men, which began to shrink.

And

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And with the other, whom he had set in martiall arraye, he himselfe went forth and made his enimyes to flye, yet would hee not pursue them.

After this, hauing planted two Camps befoze Numantia, the gouernment of the one he gaue to his Brother Maximus, and the other gouerned himselfe.

Pollicie of
Scipio to
winne the
citie by fa-
mine.

The Numantines came manye times out, and prouoked the Romanes to fight, but Scipio made lyght of it, not intending to trye the matter, with such desperate people, but rather to conquer them by famine.

Wherefoze he buylded seuen Bastionnes, and sent to the Nations his confederates there-about, appoynting what men they should send him, ouer whom he appoynted seuerall Capitaines, and them he commaunded to entrench the towne.

Numantia was thre mile about, and the trench was as much againe, and euery part had his Gouernour, with order that when they were molested of the enimie, they should make

a token with a red cloth vppon a long
speare, and if it were by night, they
should make a fire.

After the first trench was made,
hee caused an other to be begon, & to
laye a foundation for a wal, & bredth
whereoff was viii. fote, and the height
x. beside the battlements: and at eue-
ry Arches bredth, was a tower, and
bicause he could not keepe the propor-
tion of the wall for a standing water
that was there, he made a thick ram-
pier to serue in place of y wall. This
Scipio was the first (as I thinke) that
entrenched a Campe, before that Ci-
tie which refused not to fight.

There was a Riuer called Duero,
which did the Numantines much ease,
as wel for the conueyance of vittaille,
as for the priuie passage of men, wher-
off some diued vnder the water, and
some with small Vessells, when the
winde was great, passed thoroowe at
their pleasure. And bicause he could
make no bridge ouer it, for the swift-
nesse and Carriages of the water, he
made two Fortes at either side, and

The riuer
Duero chaf-
ned ouer.

G.

from

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from the one Fort to the other, he tyed long Beames with Ropes, suerthwart the Ryuer, to the bottome of the water, and in the Beames were pricked sword blades, and all kinde of sharpe poynted toles, the which turning vp and downe with the streame of the water, kept the enimyes from passage, as well by ship as by swimming. This was the thing that Scipio most desired, to keepe them from all out-going, and receiuing of any thing in. Upon the towres of the wal, he placed engines to shoote dartes & stones, and the walles were fully furnished with cast and shotte, and the Forts stoutly warded with Archers, and slingers. And beside this, he gaue order, y^e a number of men shold be alwaies redy to signifie from one to another, what chanced, & that they of the Towers should, in any lacke set vp a banner, where the thing was, and that the other shoulde followe the same.

And this was to knowe enery so beine accident, but in such cases, as were

were to be precisely and secretly declared, other wise he ordeined, that the message shoulde be brought by mouth.

He deuided his armye into two partes, which was of the number of fortie thousande persons, one part kept the Wallles, and the other seru-
ued to fight abroade, of the which, twentie thousande were ordinarye, and twentie thousande in releyse. All these hadde their place appoynted, from the which they might not passe, but with lycence, and repayred to the same, at the sight of a token.

Of the other side the Numantines ceased not to assaulte the Warde, some-time on one side, and some-time on an other, but the defence was so meruaylous and so sodeyne, and the multitude of Standerdes so great, and the number of menne so manye, which at the sounde of a Trompe, euen as it were in a moment, came to the wall & the noyse

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of the Romans so terrible, that many times the Numantines remained amazed. This enclosure, that compassed five mile and more, Scipio euery day and euery night, paced & went ouer in his owne person, to see what was done. The enemies being thus shut from al hope of reliefe, could not long continue.

Valiant enterprise of Ritogenes.

There was one Ritogenes, one of the chiefe of the Citie, who with fine companions and as many seruants and horses, in a darke night, passed from the Towne to the Trench, and with Ladders for the purpose scaled the same, taking the watch a sleepe, & with their deuices coueyed over their horses, & went to the Citie of the Aruaceanes, and as humble suiters besought them to help the poore Numantines their kinsmen and neighbours. The Aruaceanes did them no hurte, but for feare, charged them to depart.

From thence they went to Lucia, a strong Citie, where the youth was enclined to fauour them: But the auncients

ancients sent word of it to Scipio, & he in the night went forth, and by breake of day, had compassed the Citie, and required the heades of the young men to be giuen him: they answered, that they were fledde and gone. He menaced to sacke their Towne, except they were deliuered. Wherefore for feare they brought them forth, to the number of foure hundred, whose handes Scipio cutte off, and went his way.

Punishment
of vvilful
& wilde
yong heads:

The Numantines oppressed with the miserie of famine and penurie, sent fīue men to Scipio, to know what clemencie he would vse with them if they did render. The chiefe of the fīue stode greatly vpon his honour, and magnified the purpose of the Numantines, who so valyauntly had stode to defence of their lybertie, wyues, and children, and affirmed that it should be a thing cōuenient to the noble nature of Scipio, to take pittie of so noble a people. Wherefore (quoth he) receyue vs to thy mercye, with cōuenient punishment, or come and

Hunger maketh the
fīourest to
stoupe.

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fight with vs, that we may dye like men.

Scipio, who knewe well ynough how it was with them, required that they should simply render themselves to his discretion, which aunswere when it was reported to the Numantines, like men madde and furious, they killed the v. messengers, as bring-ers of euil news: so fierce was their nature by continuall calamitie, not accustomed to obey.

The miserable
& lamentable
state of the
Numantins.

And after they had spent all their beastes, and fedde vpon Leather sup-pled in water, last of all they fell to eating of deade mens flesh, whiche they either founde decayed or killed them selues, where vppon their nature was become like the nature that they tooke, and at length conquered with famine, and pestilence, they yealded to Scipio.

He commaunded them to bring forth all their armour, and come them-selues, into a place appoynted.

But they deferred the day, because
some

Some desired to ende their lyues by
famine, in the lybertie of their coun-
tre.

Such hygge courage was in this
lyttle Citie, that so many tymes had
driuen the Romaines to make such
accoorde with them, as they neuer
dydde, wyth anye other Naty-
ons.

Euerie man knoweth what a
Capitaine this Scipio was, that
laye at the siege, with threescore thou-
sand men, & yet they with their eight
thousand, prouoked him many times
to fight.

But surelye hee was more ex-
perte than anye other Capitaine,
and by his long experience in warres,
knewe that it was a thing boote-
lesse, and woulde not auayle, to
fight and deale with such sauage
people anye other waye, than to
subdue them by hunger, which is
remediless, and the onely thing,
that coulde ouer-throwe the Numan-
tines, as it didde in dede. They
that

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that determined to dye in the space of
thre dayes dispatched them-selues,
some one way, and some an other.

Numantia
conquered
by Scipio.

The other came forth at the place ap-
pointed, all deformed and horrible to
see, their bodies wer soule, and their
haye long, their nayles ouergrowen,
and ful of filth, their garments ill fa-
uoured and worse sauoured, and the
whole feature of their body ugly and
terrible, their countenaunce strange &
fierce, their affections cruel & beastly,
being by their dyet tourned from the
nature of men.

The Romaines were astonished at
the sight, with meruaile at their dispo-
sition of bodye and minde, they con-
sidered the penury, the dolour, and the
paine that they had take, they abhor-
red the remembrance of their feeding,
being dyuen one to gnawe anothers
flesh: their infected ayre, their peri-
shing by hunger, their decay by sword,
made the Romaines heauie in that
their time of ioy. Scipio reserued some
of them for the triumph, and solde the
others,

This

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This capitaine that had ouer-
throwne two mighty cities, and hard
to be taken, reuered Carthage, that
was so great, and had Empire both
by sea and lande, and destroyed Nu-
mantia from the foundatiō, that was
but little, and of smal receipte, which
he did either bicause it was so exped-
ient for the Romaines, or bicause he
was a man of cruell nature to them
whom he tooke by force, or (as some
men thinke) bicause he thought his
glorie should growe by the quantitie
of their affliction, and therefore he is
called Africanus, and Numantinus of
the calamities that he brought these
two cities. When he had diuided the
countrey of Numantia to the next ci-
ties, and quieted the suspected places,
with payment of money, he went
home by shippe.

After him came other capitaines
and did no great feates, saving onely
Didius, Sextus, and Aruaccanes, and
made y^e Citizens of Fermeto to leaue
their strong situation, and dwell in
the plaine. He also tooke Colenda, ix.
moneths

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moneths after he had beleaged it. And in one thing followed the cruel-
ty of Lucullus, for he made a number
of Celtiberians beleue, that he would
give them lands to inhabite, and ap-
pointed them to come to a place assig-
ned with their wiues and children.
And when they were come in dedes,
he made his armie to kill them every
mothers sonne. After him came Flac-
cus, and killed xx. th . of them, and at
the citie of Belgida the people was
disposed to rebell, and caused the Se-
nators to consult what was best to
be done, and because they were long
so they could conclude, they set fire on
the place and burned them all. After
the which time there was no great a-
doe, till Q. Sertorius, a noble man of
Rome, and of the faction of Cinna,
made much a doe in Spaine against
the Romans, against whom Ceceli-
us Metellus, and Gneus Pompeius
were sent; and after that Certorius
was traiterously slayn by Perpenna,
one of his owne sort: Pompey made
an end of the warre, and slawe Per-
penna

Cressle &
Island of
Britain

penna. After him Caius Cæsar had
somewhat adoe with Pompeies chil-
dren, who wer fauoured in y^e country,
and last of al Octavius Cæsar subdued
them that disobeyed, and made an end
of them. All the which things because
they were done of the Romaines a-
gainst Romaines, in the time of ciuill
warre, they be declared in the booke
appropriate to the same. And whē the
Emperour of Rome had the Lordship
of all the world, and enery lano was
at his commaundement, than Spaine
was compelled to receive such govern-
ment as he did appoint, which was a
president of iustice, and a cause of
warre. And after the decline of
the Romaine Empire, they recovered
libertie, and growe into kingdomes,
as other countries did.

FINIS.

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